THE BIBLE SPEAKS

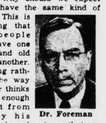
International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: II Chronicles 36, Nahum.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 119:9-16.

Teen-Age Faith

Lesson for June 12, 1955



Dr. Foreman

WE do not expect teen-agers to have the same outlook on life, or the same kind of clothes, or looks, or digestion, or habits, or occupations, as their grandmothers. Why should we expect them to have the same kind of religion? This is not saying that young people should have one religion and old people another. It is saying rather that the way a teenager thinks and acts is enough different from the way his elders think and act, so that we might reasonably expect that he will take the same religion with a different slant. Not all grown-up Christians are made in the same mold; and certainly it is a mistake to try to force the religious expression and ideas and beliefs of growing boys and girls into the precise pattern of Grandma, let alone St. Paul.

Teen-agers Make Top-notch Christians

Most people who are converted are converted in their teens. Most young people who have been brought up in Christian homes and have since childhood never thought of themselves as anything else but Christians, join the church (or are confirmed) during their teens. Most ministers first felt the call to the ministry before they were 20 years old. Most missionaries first thought of being missionaries during their teens. The fact is, the teens are just the time when religious reception is good. Just as there are days when radio reception is good and other days when it is bad, so it is with what we can call religious reception; there are times in life when it is better than at other times. As the teen-age is the waking-up time all along the line, so it should not be surprising that the heart of boys and girls, just at the time when they begin not to be boys and girls any more, but men and women, should be specially open to the vision and the voice of God. Teen-agers can make top-notch Christians.

But They Need Help

We have a case in point, in the story of the young king Josiah. He was eight years old when he came to the throne. His father, King Amon, had been a bad man and a bad king, so bad that his own servants had a palace revolution and killed him. There must have been something promising about little Josiah, because we read that the people of the land "made him king,"—as we would say, elected him. This was remarkable, because in the ancient Near East it was just as it is in some of our neighboring countries today: if a king or a president is assassinated, one of the plotters is generally the next king. But the people picked out little Josiah and made him king. Boy-like, he did nothing particularly worth mentioning for eight years. Then, when he was 16 years old, he "began to seek after the God of David." Now whenever a boy with worthless parents turns out to be a fine character with a sincere faith, it is safe to guess that some one has been there influencing the boy for good. Boys and girls seldom develop into mature Christians without help. Later we read that Josiah was acquainted with the best and most God-fearing men of his time, and we can be reasonably sure that this young king's wise and steady leadership, his growth in faith, his constructive reforms, were "sparked" by some of these priests and prophets who were his close friends.

Teen-agers Are the Church of Tomorrow

Whenever a boy or girl who has been confirmed or "joined the church," stops going to church and perhaps slips down from good to bad and from bad to worse, thoughtful persons will ask, "who's to blame?" The fault may very well be in the church, not in the young people. Boys and girls need wise help from older Christians. Young people coming into the church are always "commended to the fellowship" of the church or words to that effect. But how much fellowship do they get? An officer in a church once complained that his church paid too much attention to young people. "Young folks don't contribute," he said. Not in money, of course! But don't teen-agers contribute anything?

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Hixburg

Hixburg, June 4.- The whole neighborhood was saddened by the passing of Mrs. Colyer Parks. Her chief characteristics were unselfishness and seeing good-in-others.

Mr. Witt Goin is slowly improving. He can now take a few steps without the use of his walker.

Dr. and Mrs. Pleasants, of N. J., spent the week-end in the home of Mr. Edwin Fore.

Miss Carrie Hix is spending several days this week in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Harwood and children, of N. J., are to arrive at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harwood on June 11, for a week's vacation.

Recent callers in the home of Miss Maggie Hix were: Mr. Joel Watkins and Kitty, of Farmville; Mrs. E. W. Gilliam, Lynchburg; Mrs. Belle Marshall and Mrs. Nelson Hix, Prospect; Mr. and Mrs. Ed McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Leatherbury, of Accomac, and Senator C. T. Moses, of Appomattox.

Pfc. Marvin Glover has been transferred to Newfoundland, where he is building a rock crusher.

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year; payable in advance.

SEED SUDAN GRASS FOR SUMMER GRAZING

"Seed sweet Sudan grass for 'insurance' in hot weather," says Jim Smith, County Agent.

Sudan outproduces permanent pastures during July and August —the months when grazing is badly needed on most Virginia farms.

A third to one-half acre of Sudan will usually provide enough for one animal during the critical period. The productive period of this supplemental pasture can be lengthened by seeding half the acreage early and the rest a month to six weeks later.

Fertilize well. Broadcast and disc in 600 to 800 pounds per acre of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 fertilizer. Prepare a good seed bed much as you would for corn. Sow seed at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Best results usually are obtained by drilling. A grain drill set to sow two pecks of wheat will seed about 20 to 25 pounds of Sudan per acre. If a drill is not available, the seed may be broadcast and harrowed in.

Soybeans may be seeded with Sudan but do not recover well after grazing or cutting. If you use soybeans, sow at the rate of one bushel per acre, and reduce the seeding rate of Sudan to 15 to 20 pounds.

Seed from now until July 1. Grazing will be available 6 to 8 weeks after seeding.

STRAY DOGS POSE A PROBLEM IN VA.

Richmond, Va.- (People of Virginia have no idea of the enormity and the seriousness of the dog problem in this state. While no one can form an accurate estimate of the damage done to ground-nesting birds, rabbits, deer and other game by stray dogs running at large, destruction of the farmers' means of livelihood is perhaps even more devastating.

Parke C. Brinkley, Virginia's Commissioner of Agriculture, recently sounded this terse warning:

"Stray dogs are a constant threat to Virginia's sheep, cattle and poultry industries, which together make up over $170,000,000 in agricultural income. The depredations of loose running dogs have kept Virginia sheep numbers far below the level that our natural advantages of soil and climate would indicate, and have made sheep raising impossible in many areas of the state.

"In our concentrated poultry areas, stray dogs cost flock owners thousands of dollars each year in an industry where modern mass production techniques have made profit margins slim.

"Stray dogs have been and still are the chief means of spreading rabies among our foxes and other forms of wildlife, with the result that about 700 known head of cattle a year die of this disease contracted from these sources."

In the first quarter of this year (January, February and March) 14,973 stray dogs and unlicensed dogs were destroyed. This was an increase of 1,534 over the number destroyed in the first quarter of 1954. The total number of stray dogs destroyed last year was 44,626, and there is every indication that Virginia's dog population is steadily increasing.

If a system could be worked out whereby qualified men could be employed to devete their entire time to handling dog problems and the enforcement of state, county and municipal regulations and ordinances, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of livestock and poultry would be saved to landowners and farmers annually.

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Methodist Children

Methodists of Virginia visit their Children's Home, Richmond, Va., on the annual Rally and Home Coming, June 12th. Representatives of churches of the Alberta District are expected to view the progress on the new building program, which consists of twenty-one buildings. Of these, 14 buildings are now in use by the children and more are nearing completion and are expected to be ready for occupancy in August. Plans for the use of these living units and the central dining room and kitchen are nearing readiness for occupancy.

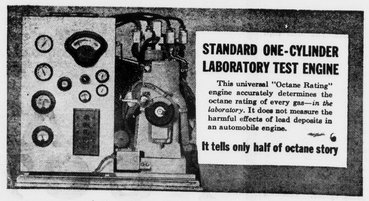
Visitors will view the new buildings in the morning at 10:30, accompanied by the children and a committee of the sponsors of the Children's Home Bible Class. On this occasion, all members and friends of the church are invited to bring their own lunch.

The Big News!

Amoco announces a new way to make gas, a new conception of octane

A few short months ago a man pressed a button . . . the words "on stream" echoed from place to place . . . and a new petroleum giant came to life. Oil pulsed through its arteries. And at Texas City, Texas, the world's largest multi-million dollar Ultraforming unit had begun creating the new Amoco-Gas.

From this mighty oil refinery has come a new, high-octane gas . . . made by a patented method, the most advanced known to science. A clear, white gas with such natural anti-knock quality that it is the only gas that meets modern car engine needs *without the use of lead.* It's the new Ultraformed Amoco-Gas.



And this great new premium motor fuel couldn't have been born at a more appropriate time. It answers all the bewilderment about octane in a clear, simple way.

The Octane you've heard about—until now

The octane ratings you hear about are laboratory ratings. They are ratings obtained by adding lead. But lead doesn't all burn up. It leaves harmful deposits that can turn your engine into an octane trap—a trap that catches and wastes octane!

The Octane BONUS of the new, unleaded Amoco-Gas

Pure, no-lead Amoco-Gas can all burn—every drop. None is wasted fighting lead deposits. *All* its octane-energy can go to turn the wheels—it's all usable "road octane."

That's the only practical way to measure octane. That's why we say the new Ultraformed Amoco-Gas gives you an Octane Bonus . . . on the road, where it counts.

Try it—it does something wonderful for your car!

The white gas with the

Octane BONUS!

Bonus Mileage—because it contains no lead!

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FARM AND HOME NEWS

Swine Sales For Summer

...ans from Virginia ...ill go on sale at a ...ents this summer. ...re sponsored by the ...ginia Purebred Sheep ...sociation and are plan- ...5, Abingdon; July 8, ...14, Christiansburg; ...Wytheville; July 25, Nar- ...August 11, Abingdon. ...Southern Association ...be held: June 27, Rich- ...d, Lynchburg; July 13, ...17, Winchester; July ... August 4, Harrison- ...September 1, Monterey. ...owers in Appomattox ...will need a ram for the ...season should plan ...e of these sales, sug- ...Smith, County Agent. ...sales sponsored by ...Purebred Swine Breed- ...ion, have also been ...d for this summer. ...: Suffolk, August 2; and ...August 4; Tappahannock, ...the recommended eradication plans. Calfhood vacienation has shown an even larger increase: 513,653 calves were vaccinated in March, 1955, as compared to 215,554 in September 1954.

What this can mean in dollars and cents is calculated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Service. In 1947, infection was found in 11% of the cattle tested. The annual loss due to the disease was estimated at $91,941,000. The reduction of the number of reactors to 2.5% of those tested would cut that loss by about $46,000,000. On the basis of today's values, each ½% reduction in the number of reactors can reduce the annual financial loss by around $9,000,000.

Smith said state figures will soon be forthcoming.

Bruce'losis Control Program Progresses

Notable strides are being made nationwise in the stepped-up brucellosis control program, says Jim Smith, County Agent.

A comparison of activities carried out as part of the program in September, 1954, the print prior to the announcement of the expanded program, and March, 1955, shows:

A 121% increase in the number of cattle given blood tests.

A 366% increase in indemnity claims for disposal of reactor cattle.

Thirty times the number of practicing veterinarians cooperating in the program.

An additional 8,000 herds achieving certification.

Smith says the percentage of reactors found (2.6%) is about the same in spite of the increased number of animals tested.

The expanded program has brought an increase of $200,000 in the number of herds and of 5½ million in the number of cattle for which owners have adopted one of the recommended eradication plans.

Blue Mold Causes More Than Usual Injury

Blue mold has caused considerably more injury to tobacco this year than it has during the past five years, reports Jim Smith, County Agent.

Because blue mold has not been severe for several years, farmers have become careless in applying control materials. The disease caused delay in transplanting in many cases, and made it necessary for some farmers to get plants from other counties and/or states. Where ferban or zineb was applied according to recommendations, almost perfect control was reported.

Anthracnose, a comparatively new plant bed disease, appeared first in Virginia about three years ago. During the past two weeks several specimens of the disease have been found in some sections of the state. Ordinarily ferban and zineb will control anthracnose when applied at the time recommended for blue mold control.

Pythium has again showed up in a number of fields. It is too early to say whether or not the disease is more severe than in past years.

Cool weather, unfavorable for growing corn, has caused frequent rotting of seed in the soil. Chemical seed treatment helped in protecting the seed, but where the unfavorable growing weather continued too long, seed-rot developed.

For wheat, several fields affected with an old disease known as "take-all" have been reported. Ordinarily this is not an important disease since it only occurs in fields that have been planted to wheat for several years in succession. Control is simple. Merely rotate crops so wheat is not planted in the same soil in successive years.

Scald is the most common disease of barley this year. This disease is not very effectively controlled by seed treatment since the fungus is spread by other means than on seed. Spot blotch is beginning to show up. Ordinarily seed treatment will control blotch.

Red leaf seems to be prevalent this year on oats. Little is known about this disease. It may be caused by virus. Unfavorable growing conditions apparently are closely related to the amount of red leaf present.

Blackstem continued to be the most prevalent alfalfa disease. However, it is slacking up in some areas. A leaf spot disease is beginning to show up in several parts of the state. The only recommendation for either of these diseases is to provide the best possible growing conditions, such as adequate fertilization, etc.

Retires At 13

Humboldt, Saskatchewan.- Although Johnny McDonald is only 13, he has "retired," with $1,500 in the bank to his credit. Johnny had delivered a daily paper for seven years and his mother banked his earnings, after giving him a weekly allowance.

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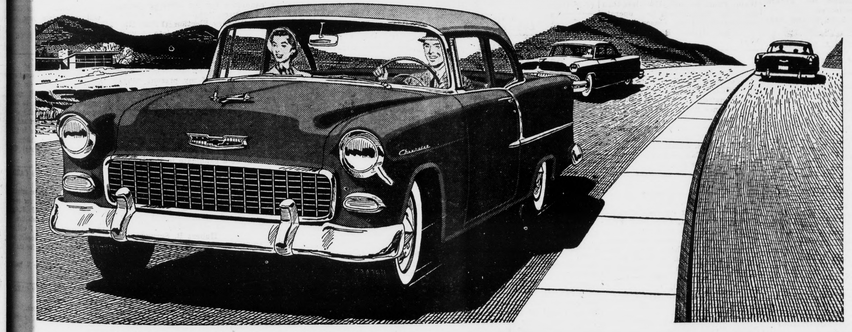

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Daytona Beach. NASCAR Straightaway Running. Open to cars delivered in Florida for $2,500 or less. Chevrolet captured the first two places. 7 out of the first 11 places!

Daytona Beach. NASCAR 2-Way Straightaway Running Over Measured Mile. Open to cars from 250 to 299 cu. in. displacement. Chevrolet captured 3 of the first 5 places! None of its major competition *(what* competition?) even finished "in the money"!

Columbia, S. C. NASCAR 100-Mile Race on half-mile track. Very tight turns. Chevrolet finished first! Way, *way* ahead—as in sales! With a new car, and *no* pit stops!

Fayetteville, N. C. NASCAR Late Model Event. After running the fastest qualifying round (with a *new* car) Chevrolet again finished first. Because of even tighter turns the driver chose to run the entire 150 laps in second gear! Yet no overheating or pit stops!

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